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CAPITAL INCREASED

An extraordinary general meeting of this Company was held at Shanghai on June 28. There were present: Messrs. J. M. Young (Chairman), H. J. Enoch, J. Prentice, E. B. Skelton, C. W. Wright (Directors), J. H. Teedale (Legal Advisor), W. S. Jackson (Secretary), R. A. Clarke, Chik Lai-fong, F. A. Cumming, R. Macgregor, T. A. Clark, G. H. Farrell, J. A. Ballard, D. M. Gubley, J. G. Finson, G. M. Whistler, T. Bassett, E. D. Sanders, G. D. Cunniff, A. McLeod, H. S. Roberts, C. E. Anton, A. S. Brenner, and A. B. P. White Cooper (Shareholders), representing 92 shareholders, holding 4,322 shares.

The notice having been read, the Chairman asked the secretary to read the resolutions, which were as follows:—

1.—(a) That under the powers conferred by the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the capital of this Association be increased by the issue of 4,000 new shares of Dollars 100 each, in addition to the 8,000 shares already existing.

(b) Such new shares shall in proportion to the amount then paid up thereon, rank for dividend as from the 1st day of January 1908 and be in all respects *pari passu* with the existing ordinary shares in the Association.

(c) Such new shares shall be offered to the shareholders on the Register on the 30th day of November 1907 at a premium of \$10.00 per share upon the footing that the sum of \$90.00 shall be deemed paid on each share taken up, plus the premium (making together the sum of \$100.00 per share) in the proportion of one new share for every two existing shares held by shareholders, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares not being less than the nominal value thereof, and stating that such offer will be deemed to be delivered unless an acceptance thereof in writing is delivered to the Bankers of the Association, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shanghai, or the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Shanghai, or the Secretary of the Association at the Company's Head Office, No. 23, The Bund, Shanghai, on or before November 30, 1907, together with the sum of \$45.00 per share, for each new share so accepted.

(d) Upon the acceptance and payment within the time mentioned the shares so accepted and paid for shall be allotted accordingly.

(e) On and after the 1st day of December 1907 any shares not then accepted (and paid for) shall be disposed of by the directors, either to shareholders or to others in such manner as they may deem necessary, and such disposal not being less than the nominal value thereof, and the premium obtained thereon shall be dealt with by the Board in their discretion.

(f) No fractional shares shall be issued. The Chairman then said:—You have heard the resolutions just read, and which I beg to propose, and which are accepted by Mr. Enoch. Before putting same to the meeting I crave leave to say a few words.

At the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Association held on April 26 last, I explained that it was the intention of your directors to ask you to increase the capital in order to enable them to comply with the requirements of the New State Laws of the Californian Government which required a deposit with the same of \$200,000—in U.S. Bonds and or stocks—before permits can be obtained for the Association to continue to do business in that State, or by making the deposit in the State New York, permission can be obtained to do business in any of the States of America. The matter has continued to have the careful consideration of our legal advisers, notice was given to shareholders on the 5th instant of the meeting were now holding for the purpose as therein set forth, and as read by the secretary, and of the ordinary resolutions I have proposed, and which your directors have now put before you. The new State Laws of the Californian Government will come into force on January 1, 1908, so that it was necessary to make the date of payment for the new shares November 30th give us time to get the money invested in the United States, and the investments deposited before January 1, 1908, having to provide the deposit of \$200,000—the large increase that has taken place in our business, and which we trust will continue to make it desirable to strengthen the financial position of the Association generally. These resolutions are ordinary resolutions and do not require to be carried at a second extraordinary meeting. Some shareholders appear to have been in doubt as to the meaning of Clause (c), and it may be as well to explain here that the new shares will be issued to shareholders (one new share for every two old shares) at a cost of \$45.00 (local currency) per share, and of this \$45.00 per share, \$30 will be placed in capital account and the premium of \$15 per share will be placed to the credit of the reserve funds. As it will be necessary, in the event of the resolutions being carried at this meeting, to issue new share certificates in exchange for existing certificates, shareholders will be requested to forward the certificates they now hold to the secretary to be exchanged for new certificates with the increased amount of capital embodied therein, so that the old and new share certificates may bear the same capital. Before putting the resolutions to the vote, I shall be glad to answer any questions shareholders may wish to ask or to hear any remarks shareholders may wish to make in connection with the proposed increase of capital.

There being no remarks, the Chairman put the resolutions to the meeting, and they were carried, nem. con.

THE QUEENSLAND DUGONG.

News lately received from the State of Queensland reports that the dugong, or sea cow, has been seen in great numbers in the shallow waters of the bays and estuaries.

A correspondent of the "North Queensland Herald" states that he saw in Morton Bay, a herd of dugongs three miles in length, they were "feeding quietly" in about two fathoms of water, upon marine grasses and other growths. It must have been a wonderful sight, as a full-grown dugong is as large as a bullock. A rather considerable industry exists in killing for dugong, which are captured in Morton Bay by means of large nets made for the purpose.

Dr. Tobias of Brisbane, thirty or forty years ago, directed attention to the fact that dugong oil was a sovereign remedy for all lung trouble, and he suggested that its valuable properties were easily assimilated by the consumption of the cured flesh of the animal. Ever since those days there has been an intermittent demand for dugong oil, which is still used as a remedial agent for consumption. Though best known along the Queensland coast, there is a belt of dugong all round the world, extending to about 25 deg. both north and south of the line. The animal is found in the Red Sea and in South America, where dugong flesh and oil are the perquisites of the Spanish priests.

FILIPINOS AND THE SUFFRAGE.

The approximate figures, so far at hand, regarding the registration of voters for the coming election show that only about one-sixth of these entitled to exercise the right of suffrage in these islands have taken steps to avail themselves of the privilege. This fact contains food for reflection. It constitutes data of the utmost importance considered in connection with the study of the Filipinos and self-government. The days of registration, just closed, have witnessed more than the registration of those who are to cast votes for the members of the first Philippine Assembly; they have seen a volume on the capacity of the people of these islands for independence, written by the hands of the people themselves. The registration books are, taken together, a treatise on self-government by the Filipino people.

In drawing the election law, the Commission adopted such limitations and restrictions to the right of suffrage as would be most likely to exclude those of the population of these islands, who were obviously not qualified by any of the recognized rules for casting the ballot. The rules were liberal and in the United States would be practically no restriction. Out of over 400,000 adult males among the population of Manila, only about 20,000 came within the requirements of the law. That fact of itself made a discouraging outlook for those who had undertaken the task of preparing the Filipino people to set up a government of their own. But when the 20,000 whom the Commission considered qualified to exercise the right of suffrage were given a chance to make good, and the results showed that the government had been too sanguine in making the computation, only about 7,000 were found with sufficient political consciousness to perform even the most elementary and obvious of the tasks of self-government.

This, too, in Manila, where literacy is highest and a supreme effort was made to register all. The mere casting of the ballot, of course, does not constitute a very large part of what is expected of the man who is really qualified to vote. Political consciousness has many stages and not all peoples among whom there has come a political awakening are fit to exercise the functions of government. In its first stages, it is nothing more than a desire to take part in government in some way. Of course, until that awakening that is called political consciousness has come to any people, self-government, that is, government by the will of the majority of the people, is absolutely out of the question, for there is no will of the majority. Government must come from without, that is, be imposed upon the people by a monarch whose will is law or by some other people whose collective will is law.

So far, then, among the Filipinos the provinces being unknown yet only about seven thousand out of 200,000 have reached the stage of political consciousness, in which they are not only desirous to participate in the government, or, in other words, have any will to express.

Under these circumstances, independence would mean that the will of, at most, few Filipinos would make the laws by which the rest of the seven or eight millions would be governed. As a matter of fact, if an examination were made of the handful of Filipinos who have displayed sufficient political consciousness to wish to vote, to see what further qualifications they have, that would enable them to set up a state government and enact and apply just and equitable laws to the remainder of the seven millions who would be subject to them, it would probably be found that about one-tenth of them would show themselves possessed of that other qualification that is quite as essential as a desire to cast a ballot, that is, a willingness to abide by the will of the majority as expressed by the ballot.

Unfortunately, the lack of a political consciousness when left to themselves, renders the mass of the people all the more susceptible to the wiles of the demagogue and the fanatic. This would place any government that the few possessing political consciousness might establish, at the mercy of the rest of the seven millions blindly led and incited by the irresponsible demagogues and fanatics who abound among all peoples, especially among those just awakening to political consciousness.

These facts furnish a discouraging glimpse of the task to which the United States has set itself in these islands. Not only must the few Filipinos who have expressed a desire to participate in the government, be brought to that stage of political wakefulness in which they shall be willing to surrender their desires to the welfare of the state and subordinate their private will to that of the majority in the establishment of a stable government, but the remainder of the seven millions of Filipinos who, as yet, have no desire to participate in the government must be brought to that stage in which they, too, shall be able to protect themselves from the demagogue and the fanatic on the one hand, and become a support and protection, instead of a menace, to the government on the other.

Here is the problem which the United States has set itself to solve. We can only draw on our patriotism and faith in the ability of the United States to do things, and say, it will be done.—*Columbus*

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE DUMA.

THE NARROW BOUNDS OF FREEDOM.

The Japan Mail publishes the following telegram, received in Tokyo:—

"The Imperial Rescript dissolving the Duma had the following purport:—The majority in the Duma have either rejected or deferred drafts of not only important laws and budgets, but have opposed the discharge of their duties by the Ministers of the Crown, have made the Assembly an instrument for disputing with the Government, have shown sympathy with offenders who plotted disturbances, have obstructed the discussion of this question, and have shown themselves unwilling to combine with the Government in the cause of order. Moreover it has been clearly shown that among the members there are some who have held communications with the Army for the purpose of exciting rebellions and although the Government asked that the 55 members concerned in the affair should be expelled, the Duma purposely deferred any decision. The cause of the failure of the first and second Dumas having been the incompetence of the Law of Election, the amendment of the latter became necessary, but inasmuch as this amendment could not be effected with the consent of a defective Duma, it will be accomplished by an exercise of the Imperial Prerogative. The next election will be held on the 1st of September and the Duma will be convened on the 6th of November. The amended law will preserve the election of pure Russian subjects, who are nobles, large landed proprietors, or men of property, but will forbid the election of aliens, and will abolish the special privilege of the peasants to send up members from their order. There will also be a notable reduction of the members representing Poland, the Caucasus and Siberia, and the law will not extend to Turkestan. The total membership of the Duma will be 422, instead of 522, as it is at present."

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE.

TRAGIC STORY OF A FLOT THAT FAILED.

The journey to Europe via Siberia is now being so extensively used both for passengers and mails that it is earnestly to be hoped the Russian authorities will take every possible means for the establishment of perfect safety for life and property. Herr Friedenthal, whose pianoforte recitals have delighted the European residents of the Far East, is journeying homeward by the Siberian route. Recently the Japan Chronicle received a letter from him, dated Harbin, June 15th, which contained the following interesting and somewhat alarming information:—

"On Tuesday, the 11th instant, the International Express left Vladivostok for Moscow with a full complement of passengers from Yokohama and Kobe, amongst them being a Japanese Almiral with his family. While we passengers were sleeping soundly an attack on the train had been planned by a band of Grusinians and Manchus at the Poronchinsk Station. The plan was that the train was to be bombed, and the passengers robbed."

"But the Police Superintendent of Poronchinsk, Mr. Ivanoff, an official well known and much respected throughout Eastern Siberia, had learnt something about it and telegraphed for military reinforcements. When the robbers thus found their scheme frustrated at the very hour at which the train-attack was planned for they broke into the house of the superintendent, killed and cut him to pieces, and also maltreated his old mother, who, however, is not dead."

"Mr. Ivanoff's wife has been taken to friends in Vladivostok, otherwise she would have shared the same fate. It is said that the robbers also broke into the houses of five officers, with what result I could not ascertain. (On their side one man was killed, all the others escaping.)"

"I heard this on the very next morning from a reliable source which I can not at liberty to name. No doubt the consequence of this incident will be that the diminished garrisons of the Eastern stations will be augmented again, but it is certain that so long as the Russian authorities cannot clear the country of these robber-bands, of whom I consider the Grusinians from the Caucasus worse than the so-called Manchus, absolute safety cannot be guaranteed on the trains of the Eastern part of the Railway."

"It is also rumored that 20,000 Manchus are planning a descent on Harbin, in consequence of which General Tshibishnikoff has demanded more troops. Of course the number of 20,000 need not be taken too literally."

VEGETARIANISM.

The vegetarians—who, in magnifying a half-truth into a whole truth, do not differ so very markedly, perhaps, from the rest of mankind—will doubtless not hesitate to follow the Latin adage and pick up a wrinkle from one who is in the cook's line. One of these (writing C.W.S. in the *Fortnightly Review*) after all, in his discovery of truth, the military metaphor is misplaced. In the latest issue of the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh there is to be found a series of remarkable papers, dealing with work done recently under Professor Schaffer in the Physiological Laboratory of the University. They deal with the effects of a meat diet, or an excessive meat diet—but, of course, "excessive" is a highly questionable begging epithet—upon such functions as the growth of bones, fertility, and lactation. The animal studied was the rat. Perhaps the most important paper is that of Dr. Chalmers Watson, in which, continuing work now some standing, he shows that the progeny of meat-fed rats are usually poorly developed, and show a high mortality in early life, and that the bones of the young rats whose parents were meat-fed, and who after birth, were themselves meat-fed, offer lamentable contrast to the "control rats," which were fed on an "exclusively bread-and-skim milk diet."

The observations were made on no less than a hundred meat-fed rats. It may be said that the whole ruse system of such rats is diseased—their bones, by no means long bones and all. The evidence of the disease is extremely definite, being both microscopic and macroscopic. The microscopic changes, as described by Dr. Watson, are of a most definite character, and are themselves meat-fed, offer lamentable contrast to the "control rats," which were fed on an "exclusively bread-and-skim milk diet."

To all these may be added the very interesting evidence, still more lately ascribed by Dr. Watson, in his paper on "The effect of a meat diet upon the growth of the rat," in which he shows that the progeny of meat-fed rats are usually poorly developed, and show a high mortality in early life, and that the bones of the young rats whose parents were meat-fed, and who after birth, were themselves meat-fed, offer lamentable contrast to the "control rats," which were fed on an "exclusively bread-and-skim milk diet."

Now, what Dr. Watson appears to have found is that porridge has something to be said for it quite apart from the familiar analytical inquiries as to the percentage of protein and the like that it contains. We learnt a few years ago that the growth of the body largely depends upon the right activity of certain glands, one of the most important of which is the thyroid gland of the neck. If from birth, the thyroid gland fails to act, the result is dwarfism, called a cretin. Now, when the thyroid gland is studied under the naked eye and the microscope, in large numbers of animals which differ from one another, so far as the fastest selection can make out, only in this respect, that the one set had porridge and the others had not, there is found to be a constant and quite unmistakable difference in the thyroid glands of the two sets of animals. The gland of the porridge-fed animal is not merely large, but under the microscope its cells show every sign which tells the physiologist that they are in a state of vigorous secretory activity. The contrast with the case of meat-fed animals is extremely conspicuous. It is, perhaps, too soon yet to say, of course, that porridge has been conclusively proved to have a specific stimulant effect upon what is perhaps the most important of all glands for the proper development of the body; but the facts look very like it. I personally loathe porridge, and also find incredible the doctrine that man as a whole would be better without the consumption of flesh, so no one can accuse me of looking upon these new researches with a too favorable eye. But, there they are, and of course if they are facts, and if there be any theory or theories which do not consort with them—well, it is the theories that must go.

THE INHERITANCE OF ABILITY.

A REPORT ON "THE INHERITANCE OF ABILITY"

has been issued from the Eugenics Laboratory of the University of London. It is the work of Mr. Edgar Schuster, M.A., and Miss Ethel M. Elderton, and is the outcome of a statistical study of the Oxford Class Lists and the School Lists of Harrow and Chesham. The investigators have attempted to "measure the average resemblance between father and son," by comparing their academic successes, and this expressed in the form of a decimal fraction. If there were no obvious relationship the value of the fraction, or co-efficient would be nought and if there were perfect relationship it would be one. The fraction derived from the "Oxford class lists" is 0.312, whereas the corresponding one in physical features is represented by 0.463. In other words, sons seem to be more like their fathers physically than mentally; but on the other hand, examinations are not so accurate in their results as physical measurements. Professor Karl Pearson, who has led the way in these anthropometric studies, adds a note, based on the consideration that fathers and sons who go to Oxford are, to a certain extent, an intellectually selected class, and this, he calculates, would raise the co-efficient of parental heredity of intelligence to something between 0.4 and 0.5.

It would be instructive if we had before us similar figures showing to what extent the same mental qualities are inherited. When physical features are measured they are the same for fathers and sons, span, length of forearm, &c.; the mental features that distinguish in class lists may be historical, mathematical, linguistic, and so forth, wholly distinct qualities of mind. It is common experience that father and son differ widely in these respects, when possible the same figures would serve for their general intellectual capacity. It is said that the late Lord Derby would be likely to read his father's translation of "Homer" when it appeared as a Blue book, their minds and aptitudes were widely dissimilar, but both were men of great capacity. Charles Darwin declared that he could not understand an equation; his son, Sir George Darwin, is a mathematical physicist of the first order. On the whole, we do not feel that this figures from the Francis Galton Laboratory carry us very far.

When there is talk of inherited ability the question arises—How comes it to pass that the men of the highest quality in the world's record are not sons of men of known ability? What were the marks of superior capacity in the parents of Galileo, Kepler, Milton, Descartes, Goethe, Laplace, Burns, Copernicus, Newton, and Shakespeare? Take the two last named. Newton unquestionably inherited from his father Isaac, who never saw his son, and his mother Hannah the qualities that made him the world's greatest physicist; but we suspect they were physical qualities. "Milton's Shakespeare" is a scholar, neither wrote nor spell his own name, and Mary Arden made her mark, but somehow they had a son who could write "Hamlet," and who made his mark on the world's literature. Why that one son only in a fairly large family? And why no other son in millions of families far better placed than he, to surpass him by something better than the Prince of Denmark? The inquiries in national enquiries do not speculate how qualities are inherited, nor whether mental faculties have their roots in immaterial souls or material mindstuff; they are concerned with co-efficients of inheritance. We suspect the co-efficients of ability for Isaac of Worcester, and William of Stratford-on-Avon, would have seemed very small at the times of their baptism.

BUDDHISM IN INDIA

In the course of a chapter on "Religion" in the new "Imperial Gazetteer," Mr. W. Crooke, writing of Buddhism, says: "We can only speculate on the causes which led to the almost complete disappearance of this once dominant religion from the land of its birth. One fact seems certain that although in some places its adherents may have suffered from active persecution, Buddhism died chiefly by reason of natural decay, and from the competition of newer creeds which arose under the influence of the reformed Brahminism. The original creed was, perhaps, too simple and, once the immediate pressures of Brahminism were removed, not so strong enough to satisfy a people to whom a form of worship like that of Krishna was more attractive. It demanded from its followers a standard of morality much in advance of their stage of culture. It involved the discontinuance of sacrifice, and of the married state, by which the Hindu has ever tried to win the favour or avert the hostility of the gods. It abolished such a vague entity as Brahma, into whom every Hindu hopes to be absorbed, and it substituted Nirvana, or extinction, as the end of all things. Jainism by its democratic constitution retained a hold on the people, which Buddhism failed to secure."

Of nearly nine and half million Buddhists enumerated in the last Census, all but about 300,000 are in Burma. They exist in small numbers along the north and north-east frontiers of Bengal and in the Punjab districts of Spiti, Lahul and Kananur, on the lower slopes of the Himalayas where there is a considerable Tibetan element in the population. All along the Dougal frontier Buddhism is being gradually pushed back by Brahminism. In Gopal it is still a powerful element, in spite of the ready acceptance of the married state by which the Hindu ruling dynasty. The Burmese Buddhists are generally regarded as belonging to the Scthera School, but the influence of the Northern School has contributed to mould the religion of the province in its present form. Here, though active and well organized, and educating in a somewhat imperfect way a large proportion of its youth, it is in the main of a debased type. While some sympathetic observers have found much to praise, others describe it as "a thin veneer of philosophy laid over the main structure of Shamanistic belief. Not or demon worship, supplies the solid constituents that hold the faith together; Buddhism supplies the superficial polish. In the hour of great heart-searching the Burman falls back on his primitive beliefs." At length he has been made to realize that he has been misled by the priesthood during the 2,000 years which followed our occupation of the Upper Province. But, considering the close relations that existed between the monks and the royal Court, it is safe to accept the opinion of Mr. Lewis that "there were few more potent and dogged opponents to the British rule in the new territory than the wearers of the yellow robe."

Some attention has recently been given to a supposed survival of Buddhism amongst the tribes of Bengal. Their name is said to be derived from the Sanskrit Bravaka, "a heaver," a term used by the Jains to define a layman. If the Buddhists for the second order of monks residing in monasteries. In Orissa the Sarakas worship Chaturbhaya, the four-armed one, a title now applied by Hindus to Vishnu, but said to be identified by the Sarakas with Buddha. A similar origin has been assigned to the Dharma worship in Western Bengal. These beliefs have clearly some affinity to Buddhism or Jainism. How far they may have been transmitted through a Vaishnava medium is not clear.

"TANSAN"

Beware of Bogus Imitations!

The only genuine TANSAN bears the name of J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON on the label.

Hard water hardens the arteries; Soft Water helps to keep them elastic and pulse-regular.

TANSAN is the Softest of All Drinking Waters.

TANSAN is entirely free from the obnoxious taste peculiar to suited or other fabricated waters.

TANSAN mixed with Milk, Wines, Spirits, etc., neither impairs nor in any way alters, except to expand their respective natural flavors.

PER CASE OF 48 HALF-BOTTLES . . . \$6.25
DOZEN . . . 1.00
CASE OF 100 QUARTER BOTTLES . . . 8.25
DOZEN . . . 1.10

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE No. 135. WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

BANKING IN JAPAN.

The Japan Chronicle of June 25th says:—

As mentioned in our last report, the funds in the hands of banks in Osaka have fallen to a very small amount, in consequence of the precautions taken by banks in the interior from fear of sudden emergency. Combined with this, the demand for funds for securities and the import of raw cotton began to increase rapidly during last week, and the closing of the accounts of various companies for the half-year has also created a demand for funds for the payment of dividends. These combined causes have created an increased strain in the money-market during the past few days. The half-yearly settlements are now due at the end of this month, and will also demand funds, and in addition there are the settlements of bargain at the Stock Exchange. The bank-rate is, therefore, ruling at 2.25 per cent. (8 1/3 per cent. per annum or higher, but advances made by the Bank of Japan in Osaka stood at 1.75, 2.00, and 2.25 per cent. on Saturday without showing much increase. The total deposits on the same day, however, showed an increase of over ¥1,000,000 due to the redemption of Exchange Bills on the previous day, but this amount fell off the next day. The measures for the relief of the financial strain as proposed by the leading banks in Osaka and Tokyo have obtained the support of the Bank of Japan, and about ¥8,000,000 out of ¥18,000,000 of Exchange Bill, which are to be redeemed to-day, is to be received in Osaka. It is believed that no further strain in the money-market will be seen. The daily balances of advances and deposits at the Osaka branch of the Bank of Japan during last week stood as follows:—

ADVANCES. DEPOSITS.
17th . . . ¥5,640,000 ¥1,136,000
18th . . . 5,746,000 1,502,000
19th . . . 5,824,000 1,167,000
20th . . . 5,604,000 1,519,000
21st . . . 5,716,000 2,826,000
22nd . . . 5,789,000 1,401,000

In Kobe the banks generally still continue to work carefully, with the exception of one or two, as it is believed that Kobe business circles have been affected rather more than elsewhere. Coupled with this, the approach of the half-yearly settlement is causing bankers to hesitate to grant advances, and the bank-rate is ruling at over 5 per cent. per annum. It is, however, believed that when the half-yearly settlements are over, the market will be much relieved.

In Kyoto trade generally continues dull, but the return of funds advanced by banks is unsatisfactory, while the demand for funds in the interior is rapidly increasing for securities. Bankers are still on their guard, and the bank-rate on discount of bills advanced slightly during last week. Advances made by the Bank of Japan in Kyoto stood at ¥355,282 and deposits at ¥378,919 on Saturday, the former showing a decrease of ¥178,655 and the latter of ¥213,166 on the figures at the end of the preceding week.

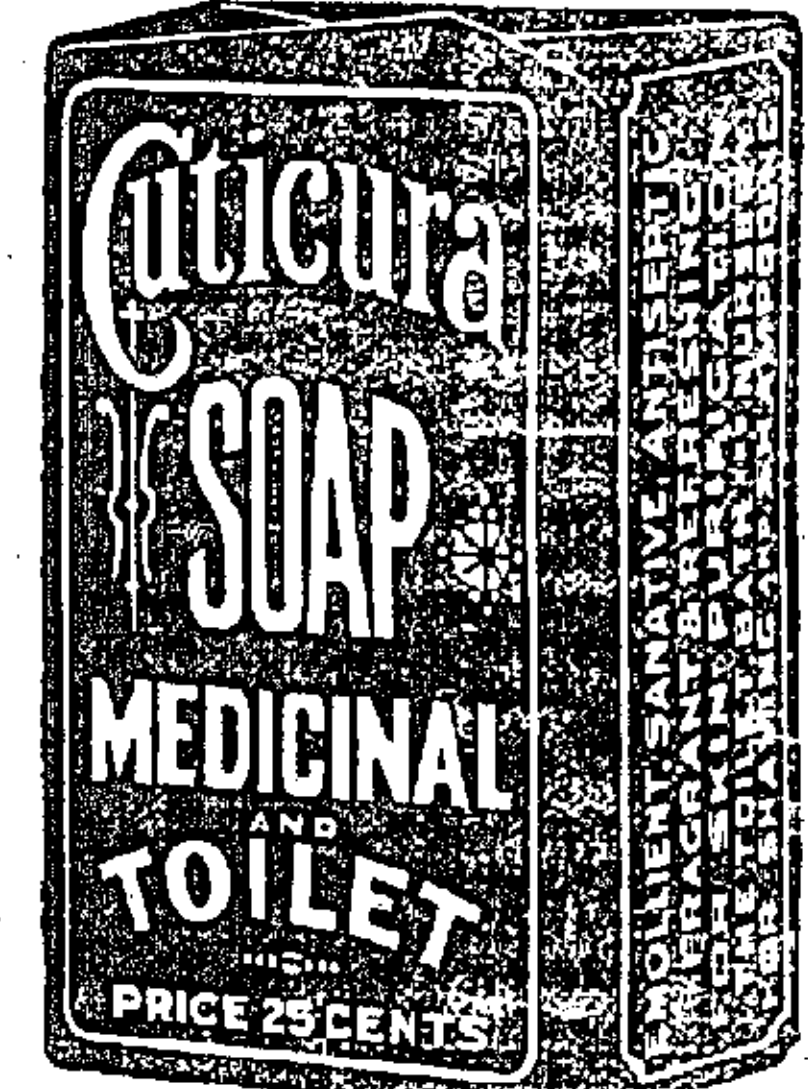
The financial situation in Nagoya is rapidly improving. Out of the Exchange Bonds redeemed on the 21st instant, ¥1,500,000 was received in Nagoya, which was partly used for the repayment of loans from the Bank of Japan, and partly converted into Exchange Bonds, as there is little demand for money. Advances made by the Bank of Japan stood at ¥7,022,000 on Saturday, showing a decrease of ¥1,575,000 on the figures at the end of the preceding week. The bank-rate is ruling at about 2.25 per cent. (8 1/3 per cent. per annum).

The amount of Bank of Japan Notes in circulation on Saturday stood at ¥3,360,000,000, against which the reserve of specie was valued at ¥143,000,000.

The total advances made by the banks in the Kobe Bankers Union stood on the 15th instant at ¥4,382,000,000, showing a decrease of ¥2,070,000 on the figures on the corresponding date of last year. On the amount on the 15th instant, ¥23,530,000 was guaranteed by security, 49.2 per cent. of which was represented by bonds and other deeds of value, 36.9 per cent. by merchandise, and 13.9 per cent. by landed property, houses and vessels.

The Bank of Japan has at last decided to deal with customers more liberally for the relief of the financial situation. The Osaka Meimichi congratulates the Bank of Japan on its change of attitude, and observes that, since the failure of small banks in the interior which have been lately reported, even banks in Osaka, where the financial situation has been very sound, have become nervous and begun to withdraw their credit. This has resulted in a marked decrease in the amount of bills exchanged in the Osaka Clearing House, the refusal of banks to accept drafts and the consequent depression of trade, and even those business men of sound standing have been placed in a very embarrassing and difficult position. The failure of merchants of this class cannot be regarded on the same level with those who have failed in consequence of the collapse of the share market, and such men are fully entitled to the assistance of banks. Seeing that the leading Osaka banks have agreed to modify their attitude and give more liberal assistance to merchants of sound business basis. At the same time the financial authorities of the Government, in concert with the Bank of Japan, have agreed to the leading banks in Tokyo, have agreed to the same liberal attitude, as they are convinced that if the present financial condition was left unnotified, the trade and industry in the Empire would be seriously hampered. The Osaka journal proceeds to say that owing to the difficulties which attended the procuring of funds, the market of silk cocoons, which at first ruled at about ¥7, has now declined to about ¥5.50. Now large amounts of funds are wanted for securities and raw cotton, and at this moment the leading banks in Tokyo and Osaka have agreed to give due assistance to sound business men, and there can be no doubt that this will result in a revival of trade. The bankers are quite right, adds the Osaka journal, in declaring that no assistance would be given for speculations in shares. It is, however, to be recommended that great care should be taken to prevent funds from draining into the share-

WORLD FAMOUS Saponaceous Emollient



For Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands, for Sanative, Antiseptic Cleansing, and for all the purposes of the Toilet.

Sold throughout the world. Double London 27. Cuticura Soap is sold in all countries. Cuticura Soap is sold in all countries. Cuticura Soap is sold in all countries.

market. The U.S. Government, which has been endeavoring since last autumn to absorb the gold which has been deposited at banks, has merely spread the speculative fever. The change in the attitude of the bank of Japan, however, is likely to result in a large expansion in the amount of currency in circulation, and will in turn result in a further advance of the prices of commodities, but if the present official financial situation can be satisfactorily overcome, it will be a very good thing for the State.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Sir Charles Dike, interviewed by the *Petit Parisien* on the international situation, said that the more ideas, attributed to England, of intending to attack Germany, makes every Englishman smile.

"There is not a sensible man in the kingdom who would support such a proposal."

"As to attack on England by Germany, I do not believe in that either. What could Germany do to us? We possess, and you may be sure we shall keep, the naval supremacy, whatever efforts be made to wrest it from us."

"If Germany increases the shipbuilding, we shall increase ours, and this state of things may continue indefinitely. With the enormous charges of its army, it cannot devote to its navy sums sufficient to enable it to rival us."

"I am optimistic, very optimistic. Since 1875 there has been no danger of a European conflagration, and I begin to think that even now there has been unnecessary alarm."

"It is my conviction that European peace will last many years yet. England does not seek alliances, as is pretended, but outdoes, such as that between France and England, ententes which have definite questions for their object. The great defect in formal alliances is that they drive military tendencies to excess, and create thereby the dangers they seek to avoid. The weakening of the Triplets is therefore a blessing for the peace of Europe."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Gneissman* which left here on the 5th June arrived at Genoa on Thursday the 4th July at 7 a.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kanagawa Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 5th July, and is expected here on the 6th July.

The N.Y.K. str. *Benago Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 4th July, and is expected here on the 10th July.

The N.G.I. str. *Ishiki* left Singapore for this port to-day and may be expected here on or about the 11th July.

The S.N.K. str. *Empress of Japan* which left Hongkong on the 6th June and Yokohama on the 13th June arrived in New York on the 2nd July (Tuesday) thus making a transit of 26 days from Hongkong and 18 days from Yokohama.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and should be accompanied by the necessary payment. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not sent for a fixed period will be continued until ordered to be discontinued.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 6th Ed. - Lister's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE PEAK CHURCH.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF WORSHIPERS at the PEAK CHURCH will be held in the Vestry of St. John's Cathedral on WEDNESDAY, July 10th, at 2 1/2 p.m.

BUSINESS:—

1. To Pass the Accounts.
2. To Adopt the Report.
3. To Elect a Committee.

F. T. JOHNSON, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907. 1177

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

STEAM FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with the Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SOFIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, NAPLES, LONDON, and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levantine and South American Ports up to CALAO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERMANENT GULF and BAGDAD, also BAHCELOR, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA."

Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907. 1178

WANTED.

A POST as Clerk, Teacher, or Interpreter by a Gentleman of Collegiate Education possessing a working knowledge of the Chinese language both written and spoken. (Cantonese dialect).

Apply by letter to— Box 612, "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 3rd July 1907. 1165

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to— B. R., Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1168

KUNG YIK GODOWNS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Godowns Nos. 171 to 178, SHAN TONG TUI, Praya West on (M. Lot Nos. 204 to 205), formerly known as the Fu On Godowns, the lease for which having expired, have been taken possession of by the Landlords, and business will be hereafter continued under the name of the KUNG YIK GODOWNS. The owners are prepared to accept goods on storage at very moderate rates, and avail of the opportunity to give notice that loans at most favourable rates of interest may be obtained from the undersigned against goods stored in the KUNG YIK GODOWNS.

The KUNG YIK GODOWNS, Agents for the SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD., SAM WANG & CO., LTD., TELEPHONE: No. 321.

Address: 81, Queen's Road Central.

U YUK CHI, Managing Director.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 1167



THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

NEW BANDMANN OPERA CO.

55 LONDON ARTISTS 55

Under the Direction of MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

For the First Time in Hongkong—

THURSDAY, July 11,

"THE DAIRYMAIDS."

FRIDAY, July 12,

"THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR."

NEW PLAYS; NEW SCENERY; NEW SONGS;

NEW COMPANY; NEW EVERYTHING.

The Company—this year is Travelling with its own Orchestra.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Plan now open at S. MOUTRIE & CO., LD.

Commence at 9 P.M. sharp.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 1161

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to the INCREASE of the BUSINESS of MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., Wine Merchants of No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the business has been formed into a Company with Limited Liability under the name and style of MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., LIMITED, with Mr. A. E. ROBINSON as its Manager.

All Debts due to, and owing by, the late firm will be received, and paid, by MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

H. PRICE & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1159

NOTICE.

WE BEG TO GIVE NOTICE that we have taken over the Assets and Liabilities of the EAST ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY.

The business will be carried on under the name and style of SCHULDT & Co. at Hongkong.

Hong names 行洋亨元 司公士刺些

SCHULDT & CO.

No. 2, Connaught Road.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. 1111

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY beg to GIVE NOTICE that we have this Day taken over the entire Stock in Trade of the Business of MESSRS. T. E. P. SPYROPULOS, and from date we will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the above Gentleman.

JEANOU & PATTARA,

5, Beaconsfield Avenue.

I beg to GIVE NOTICE that I have Sold my Business to MESSRS. JEANOU & PATTARA from the 1st July, 1907, and have severed all connections with said Firm.

T. E. P. SPYROPULOS.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1170

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM This Date our business will be REMOVED from 33, Des Vaux Road Central to No. 25, QUEEN'S ROAD, (formerly occupied by MESSRS. V. BROWNE & Co.).

HOOSAIN ALI & CO., General Drapers, &c.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1149

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD MEETING of the Season will be held at the HAPPY VALLEY, TO-DAY (SATURDAY) 6th July 1907, commencing at 4.00 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Post Entries will be accepted for Events Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 1166

BRITISH STEAMER "NETHERTON"

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERWRITERS, the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the Purchase of the above Steamer as she now lies at Singapore in a Fire Damaged condition.

Tenders must be delivered not later than 10th July.

GILMAN & Co., Lloyd's Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1907. 1054

COGNAC.

MESSRS. JEEJEEHOY & CO., 25, Hollywood Road, beg to inform their Customers and the General Public that they now have on Sale the following brands of COGNAC which are patronised by connoisseurs throughout Indo-China:—

For each 1 doz. bottle.

BOUTILLER, G. BRIAND & Co's \$25.00

PELLI TILAC & Co's 16.50

GEORGES ROZKAU & Co's 14.50

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1152

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 31, George's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, 1907, at 12 o'clock P.M., when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed:

That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of 90,000, being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's reserve fund and accordingly that the same be distributed as a bonus amongst the shareholders of the Company at the date of the passing of this Resolution in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and that the General Managers be, and they are hereby, authorised to distribute among the shareholders the 20,000 unissued shares in like proportion.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 13th July to SATURDAY, the 20th July, 1907, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1153

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 12th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on 10th, 11th and 12th July, 1907.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1907. 1174

AUCTION.

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer.

FLAVOURED with instructions, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION TO-DAY (SATURDAY) the 6th July, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES Room, No. 84, Queen's Road Central, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, 16 Cases CHESTS, and SUNDRIES.

Also, A Fine Collection of BOOKS, which will be sold at 3 o'clock for the convenience of intended Purchasers.

Terms—As usual.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1907. 1175

FOR SALE

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND AND PROPERTY Situated at CANTON near the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's Wharf and facing the river. The lots contain by admeasurement 50 "changes" or thereabouts. Title Deeds can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to GOLDING & BARKLOW, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1907. 979

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS IN PACKETS.

ASIAN STAMPS.	MIXED STAMPS.
100 for \$0.80	500 for \$3.00
150 " 1.75	1000 " 10.00
200 " 3.50	1500 " 25.00
250 " 5.75	2000 " 35.00
275 " 6.00	3000 " 45.00

Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c., &c.

ARTIST'S PICTORIAL POSTCARDS & all other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited.

10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong Hotel Corridor. 1145

ON SALE.

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CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY. A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF AN ORIENTAL INTEREST. By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE (Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," &c.).

THE VOLUME which consists of 431 Pages, and includes a sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G. and Dr. A. KENNEDY.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold.

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INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1905 217,537,119.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL... £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 2,500,000
FUND FUNDS... 3,396,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1146

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 29

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1907. 114

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS

"CLAREMONT"

2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 604

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND RESIDENCE

"BRAESIDE"

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

RESIDENCE standing in its own

grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and

Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well

Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine

View of the Harbour. Terms moderate.

Apply to—Mrs. P. W. WATTS,

"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road

(late of "Pang Yuen").

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. 143

TO LET

TO LET.

NOS. 3 & 5, CARNAYON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to— HEWAN & Co., No. 15, Connaught Road, West. Hongkong, 1st May, 1907. 324

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE-ROOM on Second Floor PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.

Apply to— REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 795

TO LET.

ONE FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to— JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1104

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1ST JUNE— IN WANCHAI ROAD.

GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to— Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 870

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

N.O. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to— ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

TO LET.

"STONHEVED" 35, Robinson Road.

Nos. 52, 57 and 59, CAINE ROAD. Nos. 27, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD. 3 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near Wan Chai.

Apply to— SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1103

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GREENWOOD ROAD, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

No. 1, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to— LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 94

TO LET.

FROM 1st JULY.

LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 9C and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 809

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN KNUITSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 192

TO LET.

N.O. 3, CENTURY CRESCENT, Kennedy Road.

Apply to— J. R. MICHAEL, No. 1, Prince's Building. Hongkong, 31st May, 1907. 1007

TO LET.

POSSESSION FROM 1st APRIL.

2 Semi-attached HOUSES, Nos. 13B and 13C, MACDONNELL ROAD, Each with 7 Rooms, Bath-Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters and Grass Tennis Court.

Apply to— CHUNG CHINAM, Yan On Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 482

TO LET.

N.O. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to— COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1906. 197

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to— SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 800

TO LET.

N.O. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamshau, Canton.

Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 193

TO LET.

"BERIL" No. 1, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. Containing 8 Rooms and Garden. Possession 1st June, 1907.

Apply to— H. M. H. NEZAZEE. Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. 992

TO LET

TO LET.

N.O. 58, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, Corner House.

Apply to— TSAU SHUN TAI TONG, 33, Wellington Street. Hongkong, 13th June, 1907. 1069

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION) THE Premises No. 5, PEDDERS HILL, Ground Floor, at Moderate Rent.

Apply at the Premises. Hongkong, 4th July, 1907. 1171

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on Third Floor, HOTEL MANSON, suitable for Office.

Possession from 1st August next. Apply to— HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 1159

TO LET.

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No. 1, RIFON TERRACE, BONHAM ROAD. OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Condott Road.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1161

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96, 97 and 100, Praya East.

Apply to— CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1089

TO BE LET.

AS from the 1st August next. No. 5, MORRISON HILL.

Apply to— MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1151

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.

A Suite of TWO ROOMS opening one from the other. Newly furnished. Fine verandah. Bath and Dressing Room adjoining. Healthy and cool locality. Splendid view of harbour. Admirably suited for Married Couple or the rooms could be let singly.

Apply to— "ENGLISH" Office. Hongkong, 28th June, 1907. 1133

TO LET.

N.O. 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to— SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION. Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. 1114

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Contains 26 Rooms. This property would be divided into two or more houses to suit tenants.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, over Childs Macgregor.

BELLILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

No. 3 and 4, ALBANY.

No. 8, BELLILIOS TERRACE, Corner House, 1st Floor.

No. 6, DES VEAUX VILLAS (PEAK). No. 1 and 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Apply to— LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1102

TO LET.

3 STORIED GODOWN No. 127, Wanchai Road.

Apply to— REUTER,

1137-2

1013

25

63

1036

116-2 Tansey, steel Drops and Penny
royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris

... ..

apparently still unprocurable. Watkins declined to \$3 sellers and Watsons to \$11, sales at that rate and \$112.

during the summer
 Bottles 1/, 1/9, and 2/6
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham

1990年12月28日



Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SIMLA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	About 30th July	Freight and Passage.
DELHI	Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 11th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS (CHINA CALLS)	Capt. R. Street	Noon, 13th July	See Special Advertisement.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, and SYRIA ANTWERP	Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	About 17th July	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHIAOHSING"	On 8th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th July, 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINGTU"	On 11th July, 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 13th July, 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivaled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1907.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and HAMBURG	"PREUSSSEN" Capt. C. Nahrath	Wed'day 17th July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"ZIETEN" Capt. RUD MEYER	About Wed'day 17th July.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. MINSEN	Thursday, 18th July, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. von SENDE	About Friday 26th July.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMBIL	About Saturday 2nd August, at 9 A.M.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELBOURNE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1907.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF OVER
11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC IN THE "EXPRESS LINE," SAVING 5 TO 10 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER.
19 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alteration)	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"ATHENIAN"	3,382	...	WEDNESDAY, 17th July	10th August
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	...	THURSDAY, 1st Aug.	19th August
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	...	WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug.	7th Sept.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	...	THURSDAY, 29th Aug.	16th Sept.
"TARTAR"	4,425	...	WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept.	5th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	...	THURSDAY, 26th Sept.	14th Oct.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the COAST GUARDIAN "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 23 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 250; via New York 252.
Intermediate on Steamers, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 240, via New York 242.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR," and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Trade Agent for China,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

61

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"MASAN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 7th July, at 9 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. T. ITO	WED'DAY, 10th July, at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW	"SHOSHU MARU" Capt. M. NEMOTO	THURSDAY, 18th July, at 9 A.M.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Ample. Unrivaled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

LET US SEND YOU FREE OUR LATEST CATALOGUES

PEACH'S CURTAINS

MUSLINS, CRETONNES, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, HOSIERY, BLOUSES,
GENTS' TAILORING CATALOGUE, LADIES' FASHION BOOKLET,
BOOT & SHOE LIST, FURNITURE LIST, Special Knockdown make for Shipping.

Buy British-made Goods, Sturdy, Reliable makes.

POPULAR PARCEL 5 PAIRS OF LACE 23/6 POSTAGE FREE.
CURTAINS FOR WHITE & RED.
2 pairs superb Diningroom Curtains, floral designs, 3 yds. long, 60 ins. wide.
1 pair exquisite Drawingroom Curtains, floral designs, 3 yds. long, 60 ins. wide.
2 pairs choice Bedroom Curtains, Small neat designs, 3 yds. long, 43 ins. wide.

Merit, Taste and Value have increased the sales every year.

Well packed, Free to your home, 23/6.

Letter Orders receive thoughtful attention. Trouble is taken to meet customers' wishes.

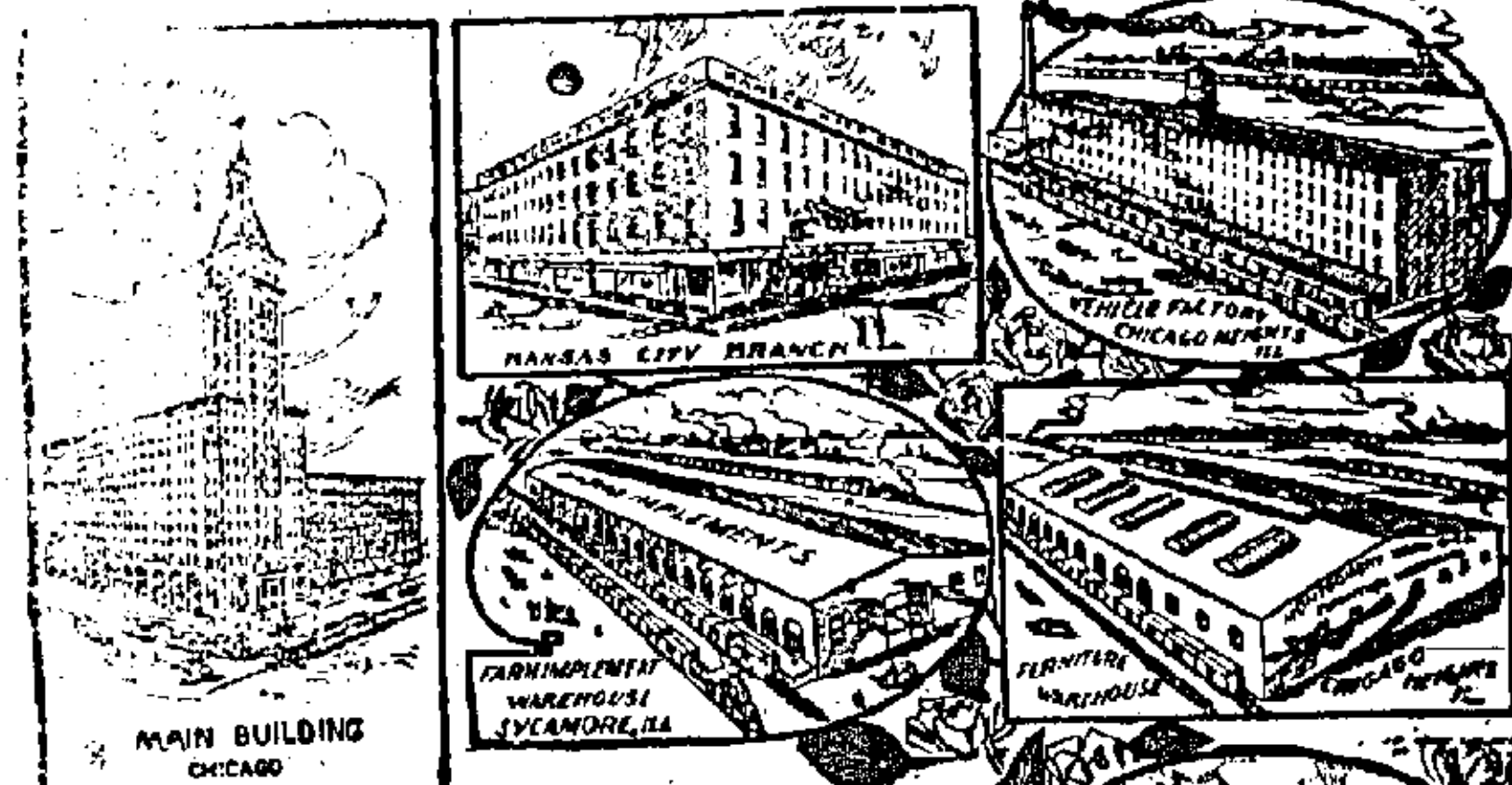
You have seen our advertisement for years; write us and say what we can do for you. We are here in contact with the markets and SUPPLY AT LOWEST RATES TO PEOPLE IN CHINA.

Why not for you? We have been in business 50 years and only transmit Reliable Goods; have an enormous stock, Sell for Cash, direct from the lowest at makers' prices.

We can help you. WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUES, FREE! FREE! (Est. 1857)

SAML PEACH & SONS, Manufacturers, Box 694, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Price List may be obtained at the Office of this Paper, Free on Application. (490)

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Rates to the Orient

And our system of selling General Merchandise of every kind Direct to the Consumer enable you to obtain latest

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at Chicago Prices

You can buy of us everything to eat, wear and use at the same prices paid by our three million customers in America. We ship by Fast Freight and the Pacific Steamers, and have a fixed low freight rate, not enjoyed by any other firm. On all classes of goods, irrespective of measurement, our special freight rate, covering both the rail and ocean haul, is only \$1.75 per 100 lbs. from Chicago to Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila, and through Bills of Lading prepared on this basis can be secured in Chicago to any open port.

You run no risk. Our Export Division understands all requirements and we guarantee safe delivery. We pack goods properly and are prepared to take care of all details. We have had over 10 years experience in export shipping.

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Our new 1200 page Catalogue No. 74, Season 1905-6, just from the press contains clear illustrations, truthful descriptions and lowest prices of 126,000 articles in every day use. The book costs us almost \$1.00 gold to print and mail, but we will gladly send a copy to any householder or prospective buyer, if you will show you wish us to do so by just writing and asking for a copy.

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We have sent a limited supply of these large Catalogues to the office of this paper, where all who need it at once can have one on payment of 50 cents to pay local postage and expenses.

Secure your copy at once to prevent delay.

Write a letter to our Export Manager, at Chicago, and ask him any questions you like. He will be glad to furnish any information.

Do not miss this opportunity to Get Our New 1200 Page Catalogue No. 74, FREE.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are

hereby informed that their Goods, with the

exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables,

are being landed and stored at their risk into

the hazard-free and/or active hazardous Goods

and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery

may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given before

Thursday, the 2nd inst., at 1 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 5th inst., will be subject

to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to

be left in the Godown, where they will be

examined on the 9th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 11th

inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELBOURNE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENT

is pleased to announce that the ship

OF LADING for all the principal ports in

SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the

CHINA SHIP NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly

service hence to CAIRO. Sailings from

CAIRO for CAIRO Ports every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars,

apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Agents for China and Japan
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

July 5th, 1907.

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Met Lang Pa Yuk—Beef, sirloin

and prime cut

Hau Ngon Yuk—Corned Beef

Shau Ngon Yuk—Roast Beef

Ngon Lam—Beast of Beef

Tong Yuk—Beef for soup

Ngon Yuk Pa—Beef Steak

Ngon Yuk Chong—Sausages

Ngon Noh—Bullock's Brain for set

Ngon Lok—Beef Steak, Sirloin

Ngon Lok—Bullock's Tongue, fresh

Ngon Lok—Bullock's Tongue, each 50

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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Tonkin*, with the French mail of the 7th June, left Saigon on Friday, the 5th instant, at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 8th instant. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 4th May.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	<i>Devanagiri</i>	Saturday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	<i>Zafra</i>	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	<i>Hsiching</i>	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Saturday, 8th, 11.15 P.M.
Manila, Singapore, and Colombo	<i>Colombo Mail</i>	Saturday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Batavia, Samarang, Surabaya and Macassar	<i>Tjilong</i>	Saturday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy	<i>Hongwan</i>	Saturday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore	<i>Quarta</i>	Saturday, 8th, 4.00 P.M.
Singapore and Surabaya	<i>Tjilong</i>	Saturday, 8th, 4.00 P.M.
Hsiching, Fokien and Hsiching	<i>Singapore</i>	Saturday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
Nagasaki and Kobe	<i>Tsai Maru</i>	Sunday, 9th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Monday, 9th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	<i>Poonchow</i>	Monday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Ningpo, Shanghai and Chinkiang	<i>Rijun Maru</i>	Monday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle		

AMOI, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

EUROPE, &c., India via Tientsin.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao, Singapore, Penang and Colombo.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
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Manila, Singapore, Penang, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Herberhsheide, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Newcastle, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Timor Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Newcastle, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Mails for *CANTON, *WUCHOW and *SAMSHUI will be closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.
A Mail for MACAO is despatched per S.S. *Sui Tai* on week-days at 7.30 a.m. On Sundays the mail for Macao is closed at 8 a.m.
*No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES

SHIPPED BY
MESSRS. HINCKEL AND WINCKLER.

	1 doz. bots.	2 doz. bots.
LAUBENHEIMER	\$11.50	\$18.50
OPPENHEIMER	14.00	16.00
FORSTER	16.00	18.00
WACHENHEIMER	13.50	15.50
NIERSTEINER	13.75	15.75
HOCHHEIMER	18.00	20.00
GEISENHEIMER (Royal Domain)	20.00	22.00
LIBBEAUMILCH (Selected Grapes)	24.00	26.00

These HOCKS and MOSELLES are imported from Messrs. HINCKEL and WINCKLER, one of the oldest firms dealing in this trade. They have a great reputation all over the world and at home (Great Britain and Germany) so we can guarantee these wines as exceptionally fine. At the same time their prices compared with those of other dealers will be found very favourable.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1907.

40

TO-DAY

Sale, Household Furniture, &c., Sales Room, Mr. C. de M. C. Vieira-Ribeiro, 239 p.m.
Meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club, Happy Valley, 4 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 5th.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 22 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 22 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 22 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 22 1/2
Creditor, at 4 months' sight 22 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 22 1/2

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 27 1/2
Creditor, at 4 months' sight 28 1/2

ON GERMANY.—
Bank Bills, on demand 22 1/2

ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 53 1/2
Creditor, at 60 days' sight 54 1/2

ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 163 1/2
Bank, on demand 164

ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 163 1/2
Bank, on demand 164

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 73 1/2

ON YOKOHAMA.—
On demand—Peres—107 1/2

ON MANILA.—
On demand—Peres—107 1/2

ON SINGAPORE.—
On demand—Peres—107 1/2

ON BATAVIA.—
On demand—Peres—107 1/2

ON HONGKONG.—
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JOINT STOCK SHARE.

Hongkong, July 5th.

COMPANY. PAID UP. QUOTATIONS.

Alhambra 100 120

Banks—

Hongkong & Shanghai 12 1/2

National B. of China 26

Hell's Asbestos E. A. 12 1/2

China-Borneo Co. 112

China Light & P. Co. 104

China Provident 110

Cotton Mills—

Ewo 11 1/2

Hongkong 11 1/2

International 11 1/2

Laou Kung Mow 11 1/2

Soychong 11 1/2

Dairy Farm 11 1/2

Docks and Wharves—

H. & K. Wharf & G. 11 1/2

H. & W. Dock 11 1/2

New Amoy Dock 11 1/2

Shanghai Dock 11 1/2

North China 11 1/2

Fenwick & Co. Geo. 11 1/2

Green Island Cement 11 1/2

Hongkong & C. Gas 11 1/2

Hongkong Electric 11 1/2

Hongkong Hotel Co. 11 1/2

Hongkong Ice Co. 11 1/2

Hongkong Rope Co. 11 1/2

Insurance—

Canton 11 1/2

China Fire 11 1/2

China Traders 11 1/2

Hongkong Fire 11 1/2

Union 11 1/2

Yangtze 11 1/2

Land and Building—

Hongkong Land 11 1/2

Hongkong Estate 11 1/2

Kowloon Land & B. 11 1/2

Shanghai Land 11 1/2

West Point Building 11 1/2

Mining—

Charbonnages 11 1/2

Rails 11 1/2

Peak Tramways 11 1/2

Philippine Co. 11 1/2

Rubber—

China Rubber 11 1/2

Luxon Sugar 11 1/2

Steamship Companies—

China and Japan 11 1/2

Douglas Steamship 11 1/2

H. Canton & M. 11 1/2

Indo-China S.N. Co. 11 1/2

Shell Transport Co. 11 1/2

Star Ferry 11 1/2

Do. New 11 1/2

South China M. Post 11 1/2

Steam Laundry Co. 11 1/2

Stores & Dispensaries—

Campbell, M. & Co. 11 1/2

[By Archibald R. Colquhoun.]

On the return of the Duke Tsai Tse from his Western tour certain new Boards were established with the avowed aim of making administra-

II.

The dominant note among Europeans in China to-day, and even in many of the best-known Chinese circles, is one of doubt and pessimism. In the first article we saw some of the retrograde steps of the Government in the last few months; the obstruction placed in the way of the progress of the movement to enlighten Chinese officials; But the attitude of the Government towards the people, in the opinion of the writer (frequently used in these columns), genuinely favourable to progress and Western learning. The authorities at Peking (temporised with the people), and yielded what was necessary to the Chinese, in order to make a show of the Western world, which they hoped would secure them release from the restrictions imposed on them, particularly the territorial rights of foreigners in their country. As there was no immediate sign of relaxation of the West (towards China) to do point out, and Western writers have never the only basis for any reasonable reform with China, the Government at Peking—always vacillating and short-sighted, is now a new task. In so far as its policy is entirely it makes a bid for the allegiance of its own self-consciousness, and are inflamed by China for the Chinese? If they oppose progress or education, where they attempt to centralise government in Peking they are in direct conflict with the rising democratic feeling. China has always been a despotic country in the structure of society, with a despotic Government at the head—the people has so long been exercised by these policies is only an accentuation of the present

more difficult to speak with certainty as
reform. There is no doubt that the
is the best Chinese, of the Press, and many
is against the opium habit. One of the
is the least from Japan is the
for grappling with this national vice.
are ulterior reasons for the destruc-
the importation of Indian opium, and
necessary to take these into consideration,
this does not vitiate the case of
large class of Chinese who ge-
nerally desire to suppress the traffic.
ban is decidedly on the wane
among upper classes. The official
ment in Chinese antium laws is
al. In Chihli Province it is
or less thorough. Canton
and there is also a genuine repression of
habit, but in the rest of China the conditions
administration make the local enforcement of
anti-opium laws merely a matter of chance.
entirest hope lies in the conversion of the
middle class, and although this cannot bedone
w moment, it is certainly making progress.
country like China, with so vast a
population and area, public opinion is the only
factor for effecting a genuine reform of
national habit. A grave difficulty which
steadily clogs the wheel of the
movement coach in this matter is the fact
no revenue from opium is a considerable

[illegible]

The **Finest Scotch Oats**
deprived of every particle
of **HUSK** and **FIBRE**
combined with **PLASMON**
(the concentrated nourishment of fresh milk).

Only four minutes' boiling
required, to make
DELICIOUS PORRIDGE

PLASMON OATS 6d.
per packet.

83-2

When buying Lime Juice Buy the Best.

The Best is

“Montserrat”

Lime Juice.

“MONTSERRAT” is prepared from cultivated limes, and is
always fresh and pleasant to the taste. Mixed with plain or
aerated water, it makes a cooling, refreshing, healthful drink.


Try a dash of “Montserrat” in your whisky and soda.

There are two kinds—

Unsweetened, i.e., Plain Lime Juice, Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hong-Kong.

By Royal
Warrant to



His Majesty
The King.

BOVRIL

is an excellent tonic, bracing
the system when everything
else fails.

Try a little milk in your hot Bovril.

Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.


PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Forty years has maintained its wide reputation as the Best and safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for WIREGRACE, PARALYSIS, SCURFINESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Ailments, Hæmaturic Uræmæ, Premature loss of Vital Power, General Debility, all Disorders, and all Functional and true Conditions of the System, causing deficiency of the Vital Forces.

effect of this Standard Phosphorely is in Nervous Debility and its kindred is immediate and permanent, all floccable Feelings and Distressing humors disappearing with a rapidity really unmarvellous.

For the treatment of the above ailments with each Bottle.



HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6s. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT **DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.**

Agents in HONGKONG—A. S. WATSON & CO. 68

